about two years ago. It was then tentatively determined as R. deliciosus James, its nearest relative known to us, and apparently confined to Colorado. Specimens collected in July of the current year (1933) proved, on careful comparison with a series of specimens from the Rocky Mountain Herbarium, kindly loaned by Dr. Aven Nelson, to represent a clearly distinct species. R. Bartonianus differs from R. deliciosus in the erect habit, the more slender, much less pubescent twigs, the absence of distinct hairiness on twigs and leaves, and very conspicuously in the form of the leaves. These for the most part are broadly ovate instead of prevailingly orbicular-reniform, and sharply cleft and irregularly dentate in contrast to the broad shallow sinuses and broad rounded lobes with evenly serrate-dentate margins of the leaves of the Rocky Mountain plant. It is a pleasure to dedicate this fine species to its real discoverer.

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The Synonymy of Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aubl.) Poir is the correct author-citation for the well known fish-poison which has passed in literature and herbaria as P. Conami Sw., P. acuminatus Vahl, or P. brasiliensis Muell. Arg. Poiret, Swartz and Mueller Argoviensis based their names on Conami brasiliensis of Aublet, published in 1775, while Vahl's name, though based on a different type, is generally admitted to be conspecific with the others.

For some reason, probably the misidentification of specimens by Poiret, Mueller Argoviensis refused to recognize Poiret's combination as valid, referred it to another species, and made the same combination again on the same basis but in his own name. This action doubtless is responsible for the neglect of Poiret's name by later botanists.

The essential literature is as follows:

Phyllanthus brasiliensis (Aubl.) Poir. Encycl. v. 296 (1804). Conami brasiliensis Aubl. Guyan. ii. 926, iv. t. 354 (1775). Phyllanthus Conami Sw. Prodr. 28 (1788). P. acuminatus Vahl, Symb. Bot. ii. 95 (1791). P. brasiliensis Muell. Arg. in DC. Prod. xv. pt. 2, 383 (1866).—L. B. Smith, Gray Herbarium.

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